UNREASONABLE FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

PUTTING OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF SENDING THE SUNDRY CIVIC BILL TO CONFERENCE
-FEAR OF CONTESTED ELECTION CASES THE CAUSE-REPUBLICAN ALLIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] shingten, Feb. 28.—The Democrats in the House in a sour and ugly humor to-day, after the vote the motion to request a conference on the Postal oill, and they evinced it by resorting to most nable and inexcusable fillbustering against a ion to send the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. eith its 200 senate amendments, to a committee of conference. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was the Demon his denunciations of the proposition to send this great bill" to a conference committee before the ments. He admitted before he sat down that the sition was inspired by a fear or belief that it the purpose of the majority, in case the Appropriation bill could be disposed of, to bring in and " for ough political measures to which the minority" is Mr. Crisp declined, although repeatedly sked to do so, to specify what particular "political asures" the minority feared.

The "political measures" to which Mr. Crisp, with such an affectation of mystery, referred were the ding contested election cases, and it is asserted old declaration of the Democratic purpose to prevent the unseating of Democrats whose titles are nted by fraud, even at the cost of a special session of Congress, would have been less bold if he had not PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE-AMOUNTS TO BE received proffers of sympathy and support from a number of timid Republicans who had been alarmed by private threats and declarations of the same nature Foremost among the Republicans who thus encouraged the minority to fillbuster against an important appro-priation bill within four days of the expiration of in order that men who were elected to the House shall be deprived of their rights and privileges, t is asserted on good authority, was Mr. Belden, of New-York, who, it is also asserted on the same authority, had been busy drumming up Republican recruits to act temporarily as allies of the Democratic army. It is said that enough recraits were thus obtained to nority into a majority for the time being; at any rate, the Committee on Elections was compelled to abandon its intention of calling up the cases, and soon afterward Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee found no difficulty in obtaining unanimous consent for the reference of the ndry Civil Bill to a conference comm

When the House met at 11 o'clock this morning speaker stated that he had been informed the clerks that it had been physically ssible to prepare a journal of yesterday's proceedings. In view of this statement the reading of that document was postponed, and the House immediately proceeded to vote on the motion to ask the Senate for a conference on the Shipping bill, as amended by the House last night. The motion was agreed to—yeas,

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois (Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, having objected to the action being taken by unanimous con-sent), moved to suspend the rules and agree to a motion that the House non-concur in Senate amend-ments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and accede to the request of the Senate for a conference.

Mr. Cannon inveighed against the action of the minority
in obstructing the passage of the appropriation bills, declaring that if that action resulted in an extra session, the minority would be responsible for it. Mr. Crisp said that it seemed possible for the other

side, despite any apprehension of an extra session, to btain as much time as it wanted for the specifi easures it desired to pass, outside the appropriation The majority asked for unanimous consent for assage of the appropriation bills, in order that it tht call up measures which the minority would re-

Mr. Cannon inquired what specific measure the gen-tleman was alluding to. To what did he refer?

Mr. Crisp replied that the gentleman contended for the right of the majority to control. If it had that right (and he did not deny it), why did the gentleman ask for unanimous consent? If the House de-voted its time from now until the 4th of March to voted its time from now until the 4th or march to the consideration of the appropriation bills there would be no necessity for an extra session. Mr. Cannon inquired whether the gentleman thought that the only business that should be considered dur-

ing the remainder propriation bills. ainder of the session should be the ap

Mr. Crisp replied that he never assumed to die tate to the gentleman.

Mr. Cannon pressed his query as to what the neasure was to which the gentleman objected. If the gentleman answered some agreement might be Mr. Crisp replied that he knew the gentleman too

well to suppose that he could get an agreement with

Mr. Cannon thought that the gentleman did not intend to make that statement. Had the gentleman ever known of any agreement made by him (Mr. Cannon) that had been broken?

Mr. Crisp disclaimed any intention of so suggesting. He meant to say that he knew the gentleman too well to assume that he would make any agreement that would prevent a blinded and partisan majority from passing what it wished to pass. (Democratic

what measure the gentleman objected to.
A Democrat—The election cases.

Mr. Crisp did not yet give a direct answer: but repiled that the gentleman in asking for a unanir consent was asking the minority to grant a favor.

Mr. Cannon-I ask no favor of your side.

Mr. Cannon—I ask no favor of your side.

Mr. Crisp—You ask us for unanimous consent to violate the rules. You are the gentleman who is the suppliant for favor. (Democratic applianse.)

Mr. Cannon—I am a suppliant for nothing, except the grace of God. (Laughter.)

The Sneaker. The Many will block and the state of the

The Speaker-The House will please confine itself to business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crisp said there was no necessity for the motion to suspend the rules, so far as the appropriation bills Mr. Cannon responded that it was necessary

Kever before in his experience had there been such ob-truction to the passage of appropriation bills as had been placed there by the minority of this Honse. He accepted this public notification, and, for himself, would say that, if the rules could not be suspended and the ordinary course pursued, the majority would lay the appropriation bills aside and proceed under the rules to dispose of the business which it believed ought

purpose of the gentleman. From the beginning of this Congress until the end, whenever it was necessary, the majority, in order to accomplish its purpose, disre-garded justice, and brought in special rules. It had

garded justice, and brought in special rules. It had destroyed the character of this body and held it up to the just and merited contempt and ridicule of the American people. (Democratic applause.)

The motion to suspend the rules was rejected on a standing vote by 12s to 112; and immediately Mr. Rowell was on his feet ready to call up a contested-election case, but the Democrats demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was defeated—yeas, 145; nays, 120.

and nays. The motion was defeated—yeas, 145; nays, 120.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the family of General Sherman, thanking the House for the resolutions adopted in his honor.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, submitted the conference report on the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and after a short debate it was adopted.

The conference report on the bill establishing a private land-claim court was also agreed to.

In the meantime there were conferences held between Republicans and Democrats, the result being a tack agreement that none of the contested-election cases should be called up, and that the Democratishould not place any obstruction in the way of the appropriation bills. In pursuance of this agreement the Sundry Civil and Legislative Appropriation bills were sent to conference without objection.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that all the lenate amendments be agreed to, with the exception of the amendment providing for a cable between San Francisco and the Hawalian Islands. The recommendations were concurred in—yeas, 222; nays, 0—the roll the House to the Hawalian cable proposition. Messrs.

Sealskin Garments,

NEW FUR CAPES, PRICES LARGELY REDUCED . ACTUAL BARGAINS.

All goods have the firm name in, thereby carrying the guar

C. Shayne, MANUPACTURER. 124 West 42d and 103 Prince Street.

Schaus' Art Gallery

204 5TH AVENUE. Important Exhibition of Professor Ludwig Knaus Celebrated Painting, "THE ANXIOUS MOTHER,"

On View Until 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 3. "WILLIAM SCHAUS,"

Morrow and McCressy were appointed conferrees, Hermann, of Oregon, presented the agreement of onferrees on the Indian Depredations bill, and it agreed to.

the conferrees on the Indian Depredations bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the following resolution: "That Aleck Boarman, Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemenners."

Mr. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the resolution, and advocated the impeachment of Judgo Boarman. Pending farther consideration of the resolution, public business was suspended, and the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions enlogistic of the life, character and public services of the late James Phelan, of Tennessee. Addresses were made by Messrs. Richardson, O'Nell, of Pennsylvania; Cummings, Grosvenor, Dunnell, Stockbridge, Evans, Washington, Wheeler, McMillia, Baiker, McAdoo and others. The enlogies were unusually touching in their character, and there was a deep feeling manifested.

At the close of the addresses the House, as a mark of respect, adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-night.

At the evening session a motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the Copyright bill was defeated, and conferrees were appointed.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL PASSED.

REFUNDED TO THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Washington, Feb. 28 (Special) .- Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, to-day withdrew his opposition to concurring in the amendment made by the House to the Direct Tax bill, and that measure was sent in its amended form to the President, without even a formal division. The provisions of the bill, in substance, are as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit each

State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, with a sum equal to all collections, by set-off or other wise, made under the terms of the Direct Tax act of That all money still due the United States under the requirement of that act is remitted. A sufficient sum of money to reimburse the States and Territories for the collections under the Direct Tax, is appropriated, to be paid when the legislatures shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction on account of the levy. Money appropriated to meet individual claims, is to be held in trust by the State authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims. Payment is also to be made to the owners of lands in St. Helena and St. Luke's parishes, in South Carolina, that were sold under the operations of the Direct Tax act.

The total appropriation carried by the bill is estimated at about \$18,000,000, but of this sum \$2,500, 000 is simply a balance still due the Government from States which never paid their full shares under the levy. The amounts to be refunded under the act to the various States and Territories are shown in the

Contract and	Amount	ang to be	to be	1
States and	levied.	refunded.	cancelled.	- (1
le. ritoties.		802 500 24	8506,793 09	
Alabama	40-14-019 99	154,701 18	107,184 82	f
Aradheas	161,583 00	194,701 19	101,101 02	3
Calliornia	204,538 87	222,955 41	#48 Q#	
Colora o	22,905 33	22,189 96	715 37	0
Connecticut	308,211 00	261,981 00	= =	t
Dakota	3., 41 33	3.241.33		10.6
Delaware	74,083 33	70.332 53		I
Dise of Columbia	40,427.88	49,437 33	300 100 100	80
Foriga	77,522 07	4,706 16	72,750 41	М.
Georgia	581.367 53	117,982 89	460,851 44	
lilinois	146 551 83	974,568 63	100000000	-
Indiana	904,875 38	789.144 03		1
	452,088 00	884,274 80		
lowa	71.743 33	60,981 83		100
Kansas	713 095 33	600,041 03		- 3
Kentucky	285,886 67	385,886 67		1
Louisiana	420.826.00	857,702 10		-
Maine	420.820.00	371,299,83		1
Maryland	480,823 33			
Massachusetts	824,581 33	700,894 14		
Michigan	501.763 38	428, 108 5.1		b
Minnesota	108.524 (0	92,245 66 113,824 66	299,700 01	1800
Mississippl	413,064 67	110 824 00		n
North Carolina	576,191 67	877,452 61	198,742 08	
bouth Carolina	263,570.67	222,194 36	141174 91	l
Mi-seuri	761 127 33	040.958.23		e
Kebraska	19,312 00	19.312 06		1
Nevuda	4,592 67	3,003.77		12
New-Hampshire	218,400 07	185.045 47		
New-Jersty	450,184 00	382 614 - 3		l:
New-Mexico	62,648 00	62,648 00		
New-Vorg	603,918 67	2,213,330.80		t
Chio	,567,688 33	1,332,025 93		h
Orogon	25.110.67	29,809.57		
Pennsylvania 1	.944 719 33	1.654,711 43		b
Rhode Island	116.963 67	99,419 11		h
Tennesses	.600,/28.00	892,004 48	277,493 52	-
Texas	3 5 106 7	180, 141 54	174 67 16	V
Utah	23,982 00		26,982 00	æ
Vermont	211,068 00	179,407.80		m
Virginia	719.071.02	442,405 00	286,002 23	a
West Virginia	208 479 65	181,306 93		t
Washington	7,755 33	4.268 16	3.487 17 1	100
Washington	510 CRS 47	440 335 41		

MINORITY REPORT ON THE SILVER BILL.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, in shalf of the minority members of the House Columge Committee, to-day submitted a report in favor of the passage of the silver Free Coinage bill. The report is an elaborate and Columinous review of the silver quesan elaborate and voluminous review of the silver ques-tion. It begins with an expression of regret that the majority delayed a report so long as to render it prac-tically impossible for the House to consider the bill during the present Congress. The report then re-views the history of silver legislation in this country and declares that the hardest blow ever struck at the commerce of the country was the demonetization of silver in 1873 and that since that time silver and other articles had not declined, but that gold had appreciated. The evils of an appreciating standard upon the laboring classes are pictured. An attempt is made to answer the charge that free coinage would Mexicanize this country and reduce it financially to the level of China. The minority, the report says, have no doubt of the ability of the United States to establish and naintain the double standard even without European o-operation, but it is predicted that if the United States adopted free silver coinage it would receive suffport from the principal nations of the Old World. In conflusion the report admits the difficulty of forecasting the actual result of financial legislation, but says:

We firmly believe that the complete restoration of silver will foure to the best interests of the country. We do not pretend to entertain the belief that the question of free silver coinage involves any such alternative as National prosperity or National ruln. It is only a question of what is best to pursue, and we feel as-sured that the double standard promises more of pros-perity than the maintenance of the single standard.

THE "INDOCRAT" IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 28 (Special).-Senator-elect Kyle, of South Dakota, is on a Visit to Washington and to-day appeared for the first time on the floor of the Senate, ductor. Senators on both sides received him cordially and there was some joking effort made to force him to declare, in way, his proposed party affiliations in the next Congress. Some of the minority Senators engaged in a bold attempt to capture the South Daketan hodily and endeavor to have him make application to Captain Bassett for the seat which now belongs to Senator Bate, but which the Tennesseean will vacate for a better one at the next session. For awhile it looked as though the south Dakotan was going to be carried off, but he withstood pleading and postponed treme of eccentricity might be expected of a man who himself to describe his political opinions. But Mr. Kyle neither has long hair nor does he carry hayseed about on his clothes. On the contrary, he is under stood to wear socks, and he appeared to-day in an eminently statesmanlike Prince Albert coat. As is generally known by this time, Mr. Kyle is a young man of under forty years and has been a missionary agent and preacher in the far West.

MR. BLAIR UNDECIDED ABOUT GOING TO CHINA. Washington, Feb. 28 (Special).—Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire, the newly appointed Milmeter to China, has apparently not yet recovered from the sur-prise of his nomination yesterday, nor has he wholly made up his mind to accept the Chinese Mission. "I may not go," he announced to an interviewer this afternoon. "The offer was a complete surprise to me, and I have not yet come to any definite conclusion. When I do make up my mind, it may be adverse to removing myself and my family to a connanverse to removing myself and my family to a conn-try so far distant as China." Friends of the Senator arc, however, of opinion that he will ultimately ac-cept the office, and this he is being urged to do by many of his colleagues and acquaintances about the Canitol

Woman's Industrial League of America adopted a set of resolutions protesting against Senator Blair's appointment as Minister to China on the ground that the "defender of women in the United States" is thereby "pigeomboled," and averring that he can serve the people as one of the masses better than as Minister to China.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A NUMBER OF MEASURES DISPOSED OF.

PENSIONING THE WIDOW OF ADMIRAL PORTER THE INDIAN AND POSTOFFICE APPRO-

PRIATION BILLS PASSED. Washington, Feb. 28.-The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day the following communication

No. 75 West Eventy-first-si...

No. 75 West Eventy-first-si...

Now-Yok, Feb. 26, 1891.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-Presid. 7. United States:

The family of General Sherman, receiving with profound graditude the expression of the sympathy of your august body, desire to express their warm appositation of the exhited honor betowed by the Senate of the United States upon the memory of their father by your splendid testimonial of condelence. In behalf of the THOMAS EWING SHERMAN.

P. T. SHERMAN.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar, were the following:

Senate bill to allow the Falls Church and Potoms On motion of Mr. Sanders, the privilege of the floo

om Idaho, pendag the decision of his claim. Various resolutions herotofore offered were taken u and agreed to, including the following:

By Mr. Platt-Instructing the Committee on Terri tories to visit Alaska during the recess and inquire into its resources, its needs of a more efficient system of government, the character of legislation necessary fo its development, and into all matters relating to its

By Mr. Hoar-Instructing the Committee on Privi leges and Elections to inquire and report at what tim States ought to begin.

By Mr. Manderson-Instructing the Committee

Printing (with two members of the House Committee, re-elected to the next House) to examine into the num bers now printed of the various documents, bills and other papers (including "The Congressional Record"), and to report a bill making such reductions and changes as to distribution as will reduce the cost of publi

By Mr. Chandler-To pay to ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, his salary from the beginning of his ferm, on March 4, 1867, until he was paid.

The House bill giving a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Perter, with an amendment, reported by the Pension Committee, reducing the amount to \$2,000, was taken up. Mr. McPherson argued against the amendment, and it was disagreed to. The bill was passed just as it came from the House.

The Senate bill granting to the Missoula and Northern Railroad Company the right of way through the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana was taken from the calendar and passed. Also the House bill granting to the Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railroad Company authority to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. the pending question being on an amendment offered last night by Mr. Pettigrew to Section 26. The amendment makes the settlement price of the Sisseton and Wahpeton lands \$1.25 an acre instead of \$2.50.

The question then was, as stated by Mr. Dawes, to strike out all the provisions of the House bill from page 68 to page 125 and from page 137 to page 148 relating to the six agreements with Indian tribes or the cession of their reservations) and to insert in 213-the end of the bill. Mr. Dawes declared that owhere and ended nowhere; that there was not a rord in it confirming any one of the agreements with

Mr. Gorman indorsed what Mr. Dawes had said out the House proposition; but he also characteroriation bill. He wanted a division of the motion Mr. Dawes declined, however, to divide his motion cause that would lead to parliamentary embarrass

Mr. Manderson asked Mr. Gorman to state the diff. race between the House proposition and the Senat Mr. Gorman replied that, for the first time in the

istory of legislation, seven or eight treaties were acked on appropriation bills to be ratified. That bill ad reached the Senate at so late a day that no mem er of the Committee on Appropriations, except, per mps, the Senator from Massachusetts, could tell what was in them. Believing, as he did, that the consideration of such a great proposition was all wrong on as appropriation bill, he wanted to have the opportunity vote on striking it all out. Mr. Dawes made a further answer to Mr. Mander

A 15 per cent commission was allowed to each state for the expense of collecting the tax. It is generally assumed that the President will approve the bill. cases. The Senate Committee, having put all the agreements together (they were scattered throughout the House bill), had put in proper words of ratification and proper words for the disposition of the public lands. That was the difference between the two. Mr. Manderson—Then it is a mere difference in inste of afrangement. Mr. Dawes—Taste in arrangement is one thing; but another thing is that, if you want to ratify an agreement, it is quite essential to say so.

While the question was still undisposed of, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, moved to add to the senate substitute a provision to pay to the Choctaw and Chickness and the control of the control of the ratify in exchange for their lands in the Indians, Eg.991,450 in exchange for their lands in the Indian Territory, now occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, under Executive order. The Senate Committee, having put all the

Allison made the point of order that the amend Mr. Allison made the point of order that the amendment was new licelslation and was not in order. A long discussion is flowed. Pending action on the amendment, conference reports were made and agreed to on the bills to define and regulate the jurisdiction of courts of the United States; to define the jurisdiction of the police court of the District of Commbia and to establish a United States hand court and provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims. In reiercope to the latter bill, Mr. Ransom explained that the changes made by the conference committee were few and simple. It increased the number of judges from three to five, made three a quorum and provided that all persons who had 160 acres of land (whether in one tract or in several tracts), should be entitled to the provisions of the bill. The Indian appropriation bill was again taken up and the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, laving been ruled to be in order, was agreed to—yeas 26, nays, 23.

The Indian appropriation bill was again taken up and the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, having been unkel to be in order, was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 23.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of the Intestor to regotiate with the St., Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoha Railway Company as to selecting public lands in lieu of lands occupied, by seftlers was reported and agreed to.

The Indian Apprepriation bill was again taken up. Mr. Allison moved to strike out of the Senate substitute the portion relating to the agreement with the Chevennes and Arapalous.

Mr. Dawes favored the motion and declared his conviction that the loading down of the bill by three millions more for the Chectaws and Chickassaw would defeat the bill and make an extra session inevitable.

Mr. Cockrell opposed Mr. Allison's motion and said that it was nonsense to talk of the Senate loading the bill. The House had loaded it; and there was ten times more danger of an extra session from striking out of the provision for the Chevenne and Arapaloe agreement than from leaving it in.

Conference committees were appointed on the Sandry Civil and the Legislative Appropriation bills.

The conference report on the bill to repeal Timber Culture laws was presented and agreed to.

A substitute for the Senate bill for the inspection of vessels carrying export cattle from the Committee on Agriculture and agreed to.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill having been resumed. Mr. Allison's amendment to strike out the provision relating to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agreement was discarded to.

Mr. Dawes's motion to strike out the House provisions in connection with the six agreements with lawing been resumed. Mr. Allison's amendment to strike out the provision relating to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agreement was discarded to.

Mr. Dawes's motion to strike out the House provisions in connection with the six agreements with a non-half of the money paid to religious denominations for the devenue and the called attention to the fact that th

Mgh.

Mr. Hoar created some amusement by asking that
the appropriation bill be laid aside and the Conger
Lard bill be passed without debate.

Mr. Carey offered an ameadment, which was adopted,
providing for a constitution to negatiate with the
Sheshone Indians, of Wyeming, for a cession of their
reservation. Finally, at 8 p. m., the vote was taken
on the Indian Appropriation bill and it was passed
without a division.

Conference was ordered on the Indian Appropriation

THE SPRING OF ETERNAL YOUTH.

Carisbad may be truly termed the Spring of Eternal
Youth. For centuries the Sprudel Spring has given forth
the waters which are drunk by the hundreds of thousands
that flock there from all parts of the globe in search of
health. If it is inconvenient for you to go to the Springs,
make them come to you. In other words, you can carry
the famous Sprudel Spring around with you. Buy the
imported Carisbad Sprudel Salt, which is obtained from
the Sprudel Spring around with you. Buy the
remedy for constipation, catarrh of the stomach, drappais,
and liver and kidney complaints. Be sure to buy the
genuine imported article only, which must have the signature of "Planer & Mendalsen Ca. Sele Agents, NewYork," an every package.

J. S. Conover & Co., HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS. OPEN FIRE-PLACES.

MANTELS

in all WOODS, NATIVE and FOREIGN, from our own special ARCHITECT'S DESIGNS.

of every Poreign make in rich enamel colorings and patterns for FLOOR's, WALLS, Hearths, &c. Special designs submitted, upon application HALLS, VESTIBULES and BATHROOMS.

28 and 30 West 23d St. FOUNDRY AND FACTORY, 526, 528, 539 WEST 25TH-ST.

bill and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Call were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

FOR REORGANIZING THE ARMY. HANGES PROPOSED BY THE SENATE IN THE

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY FORCES. Washington, Feb. 28 (Special).-General Hawley got Army Reorganization bill through the Senate this orning by successfully substituting it for a House plished without objection, the bill was passed, and a

conference with the House was requested. This ac-tion takes one more measure off the "order of busi-ness" agreed upon by the Republican caucus and thus greatly increases the chances of the other bills still lingering unacted upon on that programme The substitute provides that the line of the Army shall consist of twenty-five regiments of infantry, roops, shall be eligible to command according to rank; that each regiment of infantry, cavalry and colonel, three majors, one lieutenant as adjutant, one

ticutement as quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermenter-sergeant, one chief musician, two principai musicans and twelve companies; that the regiment of engineers shall consist of such number of company throughout the line of the Army shall have one the number of second lieutenants to each infantry

anthorize the enlistment of such proportion of coldemand. The seven regiments of artillery shall be officered by the promotion, assignment and transfer he Indians, and that the Senate substitute had been of the officers now in the artiflery, and any vacancies may be filled in whole or in part by transfer from the

thereafter remaining in the grade of second lientenant may be filled in whole or in part by transfer from the other arms of the service. Original vegreles above the grade of second lientenant in the infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the infantry arm of the service. In time of war, the President may increase the number of feutenants in any of the batteries of artillery to three or four, at his discretion, by assignment of officers of the artillery.

The President shall apportion the men authorized among the several arms as the good of the service may require, and he may in his discretion consolidate the enlisted men assigned to any regiment into such number of companies, troops, or batteries as can be fully officered by the number of officers who are usually on duty with the regiment, thus leaving a number of companies proportionate to the number of officers who are assigned to any their full complement of officers and men generally bresent for duty; and in time of war the President may detach from the regiments or corps of the Army such number of officers and he may assign to every regiment of the line of the Army such number of lieutenants of volunteers as may be needed to supply the places of officers of those regiments from the review of the United States, and he may assign to every regiment of the line of the Army such number of lieutenants of volunteers as may be needed to supply the places of officers of those regiments who may be absent on such detached service or absent from their regiments for other causes. The title of the bill is amended so as to read "an act to provide for the reorganization of the artillery and lufantry forces of the Army."

RELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT. N ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGE AND A COURT

OF APPEALS IN EACH CIRCUIT. Washington, Feb. 28 .- The General Court bill, the conerence report on which was adopted to day, is the bill atroduced by Senator Evarts and passed by the Senate. It provides for the appointment in each circuit of an additional Circuit Judge, and creates in each circuit additional Circuit Judge, and creates in each circuit to an additional Circuit Judge, and creates in each circuit to constant for the court in its work. A compromise was effected to whom two shall constitute a quorum. This court shall have final jurisdiction in some classes of cases on which appeals are now allowed to the United States Supreme Court. In case there is not a quorum of Circuit Judges and Justices of the Supreme Court at the sessions of affy Circuit Court of Appeals, one or more of the district judges within the circuit is made nore of the district judges within the circuit is made sit in a case which he has heretofore passed upor Pach of these Circuit Courts is to have a marshal, clerk and other necessary court officers. A term of one of the several courts of appeals is required to be held annually in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis nd San Francisco, and such other places as may be adgment of District Courts or from the existing Cir-uit Courts may be taken directly to the Supreme Court cuit Courts may be taken directly to the Supreme Court in the following cases only: where the jurisdiction of the court is in issue, from final sentences and de-crees in prize causes, upon confiction of a capital or infamous crime, where the construction or appli-cation of the Constitution of the United States is inthe validity or construction of any treaty is drawn to be in contravention of the Federal Constitu-Appeals may also be taken from judgment of

tale Supreme Courts.

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals, es tablished by the bill, is to be final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being allens and citizens of the United States or citizens of different States; in cases arising under the Patent laws, the Revenue laws and the Criminal laws, and in admirally cases, except that the Courts of Appeal may certify to the supreme Court any questions on which they desire instruction). There are also some other provisions with respect to the right of the Supreme Court to take under review special cases. It is expected by this bill to reduce materially the docket of the Supreme Court.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature

LIMITING THE PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS. Washington, Feb. 28.—The President to-day issued general order to the Army, fixing a maximum limit the punishment of enlisted men in time of peace for all crimes and offences within the jurisdiction of courts-martial. The severest penalty prescribed is ten years' infprisonment, which can be imposed only in cases of manslaughter and assault with intent to kill. The greatest punishment for describon is imprisonment for five years, which, however, may be imosed only for desertion in the presence of an Indian utbreak or other trouble, or when the act is joined in by two or more soldiers in the execution of a conspiracy The maximum panishment for ordinary cases of deser-fion is two and a half years' imprisonment, with one year-added for each previous conviction of the same of more Deserters who surrender cannot be imprise of for a longer period than ton months. The order was is-ued at the instance of Secretary Proctor.

FOR ONE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONES Washington, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day agreed to report, though

Any person comoved may demand an investigation of his removal before the Commissioner; and, if it is found that the removal was for political reasons, the case is to be reported to the President, who may remove the offending official.

The appointing officer is required to select for appointment one of the three names certified to him by the Commissioner; or, in case of refusal, his reasons therefor must be approved by the Commissioner. Competitive examinations will not be required for appointments to laborers' positions.

The Commissioner 's to designate at Washington a suitable number of persons to be members of a general examining board of the Civil Service. The examinations are held one to send the answers to the questions to the cidef examiner at Washington. Under the present law the examination papers are marked by the local boards. The deputy commissioner, acting as chief examiner, is to superintend the examinations.

A BETTER TURN FOR COPYRIGHT.

AMENDMENTS, AND THE BILL IS SENT TO CONFERENCE.

Payson to-night to take advantage of the Sherman amendment to the Copyright bill and thus send it to the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, whe hope of resurrection by this Congress, was a dismal failure, although he submitted an ingenious argument in favor of his point of order. Chairman Simonds, of the Patent Committee, who had charge of the bill steers, so soon as it was token from the Speaker's table, and Mr. Adams, of Illinois, both made earnest and effective speeches against Mr. Payson's proposition, and it was

promptly overruled by the Speaker.

A yea and nay vote on a motion to concur in Copyright bill outnumbered its opponents by more than two to one. For the motion to concur twenty-six Republicans voted white four two to the constant of the cans voted, while forty Democrats voted in the nega-tive; the total vote in favor of concurrence was 64 and the negative vote was 120. This sent the bill to conference, but Mr. Payson was not yet satisfied and he sent up to be read what he denominated "in structions to the Conference Committee," which turned out to be a long legal document prepared by a Chicago lawyer and designed to defeat the purposes of the bill. Mr. Simonds raised a point of order against the oill. Mr. Simonds raised a point of order against the
"instructions" and it was promptly sustained by the
Speaker. So the bill goes to conference untrammelled
by any formal instructions, but with a most decided
expression of the House against the Senate amendments. The friends of the bill should feel greatly encouraged by to-night's proceedings, which have placed
the measure again in friendly hands.

Mossrs. Simonds, Buchanan, of New-Jersey, and
Cowles were appointed conferences.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

Washington, Feb. 28 (Special),-Senator Hearst's teath increases still further the startling record of mortality in the List Congress. To-day the House pa the honors of eulogy to the eleventh member of the body who has died since its term of service began is March, 1889. Mr. Hearst is the third member the Sc ate has lost during the same period. It is a curlo commentary on the many slight accidents and chance which determine the fate of legislation as well a fortune that the death of the California Senator fiv weeks ago would, in all apparent probability, have meant the passage of the Election bill through the Senate and the accomplishment of the full Republican programme in legislation. The Legislature of Callforms was Republican, as was the Governor, and the filing of the vacancy would have given the Republican side strength enough to overcome the defection of the eight senators who went over to the apposition. Such eight senators who went over to the opposition. Such speculation, of course, is idle and empty now, and need not intrude improperly upon the general feeling of regret and sympathy at the disappearance of a modest and amiable public man. The junior California Senator took little active part in the work of Concress, leaving its conduct willingly to other more experienced hands. He made, perhaps, one speech each session, and that a brief one—and rarely took part in the proceedings of the body except by his vote. His term would have expired in March, 1893. His successor will be a Republican, thus increasing the Republican majority in the Senate at the next session by two. His death just in its closing days will ential upon the Senate at least a loss of time which will seriously affect all pending legislation, and will make doubly deplorable this additional depletion of its membership. (For Sketch of Senut of Hearst's life, see page 4.)

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 28,-The President to-day sent the Senate the following nominations besides that of nas N. Hart, to be Postmaster at Boston : William W. Doherty, United States Marshal for assachusetts.

CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 28.-The bill to provide for th adjustication of Indian depredation claims, as agree gives the Court of Claims authority to hear and deter mine these claims. The bill provides for the appoint ment of an Assistant Attorney-General, who is to assist

TO ACT AS SECRETARY WHEN NECESSARY. Washington, Feb. 28.—The President has redis-ignated Assistant Secretary Nettleton to net as secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary absence of both. There is no difference in the rank of the Assistant Secretaries, and the above designation is made in the order of seniority of appeniment. The vacant Assistant Secretaryship will be filled in a few weeks. Foster, and Assistant Secretary Spanlding to act in the

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BILL REPORTED. Washington, Feb. 28.—The Senate bills for a new custom-house in New-York and for a new building for the mint at Philadelphia were favorably reported to the House to day from the Committee on Pablic Buildings and Grounds. They are both identical with the provisions of the House bills on the same subjects now on the calendar.



is the world-famed remedy for all chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a potent, invigorcan women. It is a potent, invigor-ating, restorative tonic, or strength-giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. For feeble wo-men generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly been. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money re-funded. See guarantee printed on

bottle-wrapper.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663

Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Yours most sincerely, LILLIE LANGTRY. RÉCAMIER CREAM

used daily by fashionable women and prominent actrosses over the world. It is the only preparation whose rits are attested to by physicians. It will preserve to youth, remove all blemisies, and not only make but p, your face smooth and fair. PAILE \$1.30 PER

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

305 Figh Ave.. New-York City.

Write for Panighlet containing full list of Recaming full list of Recaming the choicest and daintie in the World.

ARTISTIC

Our very large stock is now being offered at prices that need but examination to show that it is unapproachable in cheapness, assortment, elegance of design, and thorough workmanship.

All Marked in Plain Figures.

ONE PRICE. CASH. "Buy of the Maker."

GEO. C. FLINT CO,. MANUFACTURERS.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th Street.



William W. Doherty, United States Marshal for Massachusetts. Postmasters: Connecticut—John Tweedy, Danbury; Roger S. Baldwin, Milford; Orrin N. Lamson, Southington; Kansas—Cyrus T. Nixon, Chonute; Joseph McCreary, Confeyville; Hilmois—Marcellus R. Roblison, Spring Valley; Minnesota—Austin F. Hanscom, Willinear; Idaho—John C. Feshan, Wardner; Washington—James G. Swafford, Snohomish; Massachusets—John H. Sprague, Ayer; New-Hampshire—Goorgo N. Desmond, Gorham. Navy—Passed Assistant Engineers Charles R. Roct ker and John Pemberion, chief ongineers; Assistant Engineer Howard Gage, passed engineer. Henry Ratherton, of New-Hampshire, Land Commissioner in Samon, under the general act signed at Berlin, June 14, 1869, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Germany and Great Britain. William Brush, of South Dakota, United States Consul at Messin, of South Dakota, United States, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, in place of Robert J. Fisher, resigned.

OF THE NEW SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES Shown at 929 BROADWAY. STOP IN AND BE CONVINCED.

Arnold, Constable & Co **WOOLEN DRESS STUFFS**

ANGORAS, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS, Serges. Camel's Hair Cloths, BEDFORD CORDS. SCOTCH SUITINGS, Plaid, Stripe and Fancy Mixed.

CACHEMIRE D'ECOSSE. Plain and Printed Challies, WOOL CREPONS, NUN'S VEILINGS, EMBROIDERED ROBES.

Broadway & 19th St.

FOLDING BEDS. 94 FIFTH AVE., Bet. 14th and 15th Sts. HALE & KILBURN M'F'G. CO.

Carl H. Schultz's Selvers, Vichy, Carbonic.

he bottle, and they are guaranteed to agree with analyses, which prove them to be waters of enlanble medicioni properties. Being highly effervescent, they have also become popular table drinks "As their names are extensively used for the sale of all sorts of cheap soda waters, the public should be careful to watch the nalysis labels and be sure to get Schult's waters."

Address orders: 430 to 440 First-ave., N. Y.